

forcement of the law against the sale of liquor on Sunday.
DEPEW CALLS FOR A LIQUOR UTTERANCE.
Mr. Depew, after two hours' thought about the question, came before the Republican Editorial Association, composed of the editors of Republican newspapers, and expressed his regret that they had stricken out of their platform all reference to the liquor question. Mr. Depew then said:

Some positive statement from this convention about its attitude upon the Sunday liquor question is positively needed. If the convention shall say that it favors the opening of the saloons on Sunday it will capture the German vote. If it shall say that it favors the closing of the saloons on Sunday it will capture the religious vote of the State. If it says nothing, it will lose both votes.

But, notwithstanding Mr. Depew's advice, the members of the Editorial Association held to their determination not to say anything about the Sunday liquor question. Under the lead of "Ben" Dean, of "The Jamestown Journal," a resolution upon the money question was also dropped. Mr. Dean favors the free coinage of silver.

It is possible that Warner Miller, if he does attempt to lead the convention into making an aggressive attack upon the Committee on Resolutions for its failure to put a plank in the platform favoring the enforcement of the Sunday liquor law, may be seconded by J. Sloat Fassett. Mr. Fassett said to-day:

"I am in favor of the American Sabbath just as it is, and therefore I am opposed to giving cities the option of saying whether or not liquor shall be sold on Sunday within their limits. Yet I should not be afraid to test the sentiment of cities upon this question, for I believe that even New-York would vote down a proposition to open the saloons on Sunday. I think, also, that the convention should take affirmative action regarding the sale of liquor on Sunday. I believe it is a living political issue, and parties cannot safely ignore such questions. The Ohio liquor law, in my opinion, would do much to take the saloon out of politics in this State. That law imposes a tax, and boards of excise are abolished. With boards of excise abolished, favoritism in the licensing of saloons would end and most of the power of the politicians over the saloons would cease."

The delegates of Erie County to-night at their meeting expressed their keen disappointment over the apparent design of Mr. Platt and Mr. Hiseock, if they can control the convention, to ignore the Sunday liquor question. These Erie County delegates favor a Sunday local option law and would commit the Republican party to its support if they could.

MR. LAUTERBACH RESIGNS A CHAIRMAN.

Edward Lauterbach, the chairman of the Republican State Committee of New-York, went about to-day expressing his indignation over the rejection by the delegates in attendance at the conference last night of the "straddle" which he had prepared upon the Sunday liquor question. Mr. Lauterbach, because of the rejection of this plank, resigned the position which had been assigned him by the leaders of the machine and Hamilton Fish was put in his place. Mr. Lauterbach's rejected resolution read as follows:

The Republican party favors the largest personal liberty consistent with the religious and moral sentiment of all classes, and with due regard to the Sabbath, on which day no business or traffic, unless absolutely essential for the necessities of the community, should be openly conducted. Laws enacted which have been proven imperfect or unequal in their operation and calculated to be used by public officials as instruments of oppression or of the selfish interests of the few, as framed by a Democratic commission, passed by a Democratic Legislature and signed and continued by a Democratic Governor, should be amended so as to conserve the interests and respect the wishes of the people in the exercise of their right of free division of the State. The representatives of localities in the State Legislature are aware of the needs of their respective constituencies, and should be given the means to their own wisdom and necessary for their relief.

Mr. Fassett, when this rejected plank was read to him, said: "I distinctly remember what Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, said when Polonius told that plank to him."

"What did Hamlet say?" inquired T. Evans.

"Words, words, words," replied Mr. Fassett, laughing.

MR. HOLLS CRITICIZES MR. MILLER.

There was a wide difference of opinion in regard to the way the convention should treat the Sunday liquor question. For instance, Frederick W. Holls, of Yonkers, the well-known representative of the German Republicans, said to The Tribune correspondent: "I have read ex-Senator Warner Miller's interview in this morning's Tribune very carefully and with all due respect to his eminent ability and high character I do not hesitate to say that if he is correctly reported the principles advocated by him will lead any party which dares to follow them to well-deserved defeat and disaster. Senator Miller thinks that a referendum on Sunday laws would be an abdication of the sovereignty of the State. He is absolutely and entirely unaware of the almost incredible diversity of local law on the most important subjects which is even now to be found in the various charters of the cities of the State, drawn, we must presume, in accordance with local demands. The idea that the sovereignty of the State is impaired by allowing great municipalities to govern themselves in matters of detail is ridiculous. And when he commends the Sunday law to the law against thieves and calls the question involved a moral one, his ground is even more untenable.

"It is a moral question for individuals to decide as to how they shall keep holy the Sabbath day, but nothing could be more un-American or un-American than to demand or uphold Sunday laws upon the ground of religion. To do so is to violate the spirit, at least, of the clause against sectarianism in our new Constitution. If the State is to legislate on religion it must decide whether it will favor the religion of the majority or the religion of the minority. The Seventh Day Adventists have a right to be heard as well as Protestants and Catholics. The conclusion is irresistible that the genuine American Sunday law, as far as legislation is concerned, is a purely secular institution, established for the sake of the general advantage to the community arising from one day's rest in seven. It might be amended and modified in the very best manner, but the question of any individual's moral duty, and every such proposed modification should be made upon purely secular grounds, among which the will of a majority of the people to be affected is a particularly local one of the very best. In my opinion, local option on this question is the most expedient policy for the party, simply because it is right. The Republican party has never yet gained a victory by cowardice or hypocrisy. The fanatical element on this question on either side cannot be conciliated, and is not worth conciliating. A policy of courage and liberality, on the other hand, will win for us the support of the great majority of sober, God-fearing, liberty-loving Americans, both native and foreign born, and this means victory. Shrink the issue, or empty phrases about an 'American Sabbath' or any form of illiberality will invite, and I fear, make defeat."

PLANKS OF THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions will be appointed, it is said, with a special design to suppress all reference in the platform to the Sunday liquor question. The committee also will be instructed to bring National questions especially to the fore in the platform. Great stress will be put upon the great increase in the National debt, the depression of business and the continuance of the lack of confidence felt by the country in the administrative ability of President Cleveland and his Cabinet advisers. The State administration of Governor Morton and the administration of their departments by the Republican State officers will be praised. There will be a plank declaring that Governor Morton is the choice of the New-York Republicans for President, and expressing the hope that the Republicans of other States will join in the movement to nominate Mr. Morton for President.

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President. The canalmen of the State also hope to induce the Committee on Resolutions to favor a plank committing the Republican party to the support of the proposition to expend \$5,000,000 in canal improvements.

It is not unlikely that there may be a triangular contest in the convention over the Sunday liquor question, part of the rural Republicans favoring a plank denouncing the sale of liquor upon Sunday, part favoring silence upon this subject, and the city Republicans favoring a plank committing the Republican party to a Sunday city option law. The city Republicans are in the minority and, therefore, secure their appointment. A majority of them will oppose any plank directly or indirectly commending the Board of Police of New-York for enforcing the Sunday liquor law.

THE CONTEST FOR THE JUDGESHIP.

There will be a contest of some nature over the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The friends of Pardon C. Williams, C. E. Martin, Henry L. Childs, Jesse Johnson and William L. Adams have been hard at work to-day pushing their candidacy. The Kings County Republicans seem unanimously to favor the nomination of Mr. Johnson, and he is as well known a figure among the Republicans of Brooklyn as he is in legal circles, and for many years devoted to the law. Mr. Johnson was a delegate-at-large from Kings County to the Constitutional Convention in 1894, and occupied a prominent position in that body, being chairman of the committee on the judiciary and presiding over the session. Mr. Johnson was a delegate-at-large from Kings County in the courts, and won a most notable victory, reversing the decisions of the lower courts and obtaining a new appointment. Mr. Johnson was a delegate-at-large from Kings County to the Constitutional Convention in 1894, and occupied a prominent position in that body, being chairman of the committee on the judiciary and presiding over the session. Mr. Johnson was a delegate-at-large from Kings County in the courts, and won a most notable victory, reversing the decisions of the lower courts and obtaining a new appointment.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FAVORS THE LARGEST PERSONAL LIBERTY CONSISTENT WITH THE RELIGIOUS AND MORAL SENTIMENT OF ALL CLASSES, AND WITH DUE REGARD TO THE SABBATH, ON WHICH DAY NO BUSINESS OR TRAFFIC, UNLESS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL FOR THE NECESSITIES OF THE COMMUNITY, SHOULD BE OPENLY CONDUCTED.

Laws enacted which have been proven imperfect or unequal in their operation and calculated to be used by public officials as instruments of oppression or of the selfish interests of the few, as framed by a Democratic commission, passed by a Democratic Legislature and signed and continued by a Democratic Governor, should be amended so as to conserve the interests and respect the wishes of the people in the exercise of their right of free division of the State.

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tically without opposition. It had the effect of stiffening the backs of a number of delegates, who were allied with the Platt machine, but who were anxious to have a plank in the platform to-morrow demanding that the laws intended to compel Sabbath observance shall be enforced and the liquor saloons kept hermetically sealed on the first day of the week.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller said to-day in discussing needed reforms in the organization of the State Committee, that he favored changing the manner of electing the chairman of the State Committee so that he could be chosen by the vote of the Republican State Convention from among the prominent Republicans of the State, as is the custom of the Pennsylvania State. The committee, Mr. Miller thought, should be composed of the chairmen of the county committees, who should become ex-officio members. He would have the Executive Committee elected by the ex-officio members, but the Campaign Committee should be made up from Republicans wholly outside of the regular body. Mr. Miller said that the Enlargement Committee in proposing that the State Committee should have 150 members, had made a mistake. This would result, in his judgment, in a body too large and unwieldy.

Among well-known Republicans who arrived to-day were Chauncey M. Depew, who will head the XXVIII Assembly District delegation of New-York City; ex-Judge William H. Robertson, of Westchester County; General Stewart L. Woodford, Congressman D. M. Hurley, John Pullman and William H. Leary, of Brooklyn; James A. Blanchard, Job E. Hedges, George Hillard, William H. Ten Eyck, Ferdinand Edman, ex-Excise Commissioner; ex-Judge Charles N. Taintor, publican County Committee; ex-Senator Lisenard Stewart, John W. Vrooman, Brainard Howell, of Ulster County; Adelbert H. Steele, chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Party; George W. Wakeman, William Henkel, Benjamin Oppenheimer, Julius M. Mayer, Thomas F. Egan, Commissioner Jacob Hess, Richard M. Lush, ex-Senator C. P. Vedder, of Catteraugus; John Sabine Smith, Amasa Thornton and James W. Auten.

MACHINE DELEGATES SEATED

THE STATE COMMITTEE DECIDES THE NEW-YORK CITY CONTESTS.

LAUTERBACH'S FEEBLE ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN HIS UNJUST ACTION—THE FIGHT TO BE RENEWED TO-DAY—TEMPORARY OFFICERS SELECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, Sept. 16.—The usual meeting of the Republican State Committee previous to the assembling of the State Convention was held this evening at the committee's headquarters in Congress Hall. Before the committee had finished its labors the fight over the contested seats in New-York City was begun. As might be expected, Mr. Platt's henchmen on the committee voted solidly to make the regularly elected and machine delegates from the XXVIIIth and XXXth Assembly districts the contestants, and by a vote of 27 to 8 placed the machine men on the rolls, thus insuring the high-handed and unlawful methods of the Lauterbach committee. Charles W. Hackett, chairman, presided, and John S. Kenyon performed the duties of secretary. When Reuben E. Fox, the chief clerk, called the roll it was found that all the members of the committee were present except six, who were represented by proxies, as follows: Ist District, William J. Youngs, C. H. Pipp, proxy; XIIIth District, William Brookfield, Benjamin Oppenheimer proxy; XIXth District, William C. Daley, Louis F. Papp, proxy; XXth District, Edwin L. Wase, proxy; XXIIth District, George W. Aldridge, John W. Hannan proxy; XXIIIth District, John N. Scattered, H. H. Persons proxy.

Congressman James S. Sherman, of Utica, was named by the committee for temporary chairman, and John S. Kenyon, R. E. Fox, Charles A. Ball, L. B. Gleason and W. P. Dodge for temporary secretaries. On motion of Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., the committee approved the candidacy of William J. Glenn, of Albany, for doorkeeper of the next Republican House of Representatives at Washington.

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, moved that the roll as prepared by the secretary from returns received from the chairmen and secretaries of the county committees be the roll of the convention. General C. H. T. Collins, of New-York, said that he hoped that the motion of Mr. Barnes would prevail. The roll as made up showed that the candidates for delegates in his assembly district, the XXVIIIth, who were defeated, had been put on the roll as the regularly elected delegates, while he and his four colleagues, who had been elected by a vote of fifty-nine to thirteen in the XXVIIIth District Convention, were placed in the attitude of contestants. At the primaries, the General said, the independent Republicans had carried thirty-nine of the forty-three election districts in the XXVIIIth Assembly District, while the machine carried but four.

General Collins appealed to the committee against such bald injustice.

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the district in the State Committee. Mr. Depew was one of Mr. Brookfield's supporters. Several more State Committeemen will be chosen for another term. There will be no opposition to the State Committee of the XXVIIIth District. Senator Lexow has been elected to the State Committee. Mr. Odell's administration has been most excellent and that as a result there were no weak spots in his record. There might be, however, but he had not appeared if there are any. Frank Hiseock will meet with no opposition in the XXVIIIth, or Ontario, District. Ex-Senator Hendricks says that the party in good returns may be expected on election night. John F. Parkhurst, of Bath, will be elected to the XXVIIIth District. The delegates from the XXVIIIth District will meet to-morrow morning to select the State Committeemen from that district.

MR. DEPEW TALKS TO THE EDITORS.

THE PARTY SHOULD MEET THE EXCISE QUESTION SQUARELY, HE SAYS.

Saratoga, Sept. 16.—Chauncey M. Depew spoke words of encouragement to the members of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New-York, which held a meeting to-night in the United States Hotel. William J. Arkell presided and A. O. Bunnell, of Danville, acted as secretary. About fifty members of the association were present. The constitution was amended by providing that instead of editors of Republican papers being eligible for membership in the association, only Republican editors of newspapers shall be entitled to membership. Mr. Depew recalled the time at college when he edited a weekly newspaper. He had always felt that the editors of the rural press more clearly represented and defined the sentiments